

# The Newmarket Courier.

G. M. BINNS, PROPRIETOR.]

A Free Press; — Religious Liberty — and Equal Rights to all men.

[TERMS, \$1.25 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE]

VOL. I.

NEWMARKET, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868.

No. 20.

**The Newmarket Courier,**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY  
Thursday Morning,  
BY G. M. BINNS,  
AT HIS  
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,  
NEWMARKET, ONT.

TERMS:—\$1.50 per annum. If paid strictly  
in advance, \$1.25.

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and Two Cents per Line for each  
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" for Three months 12  
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on Wednesday, not later than 10 A.M.  
These terms in all cases will be strictly  
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Manufacturers and  
Dealers in  
PIANO-FORTES, CABINET ORGANS,  
and Melodeons  
Main-St., north, Newmarket.  
Pianos and Melodeons Tuned & Repaired  
December, 1867. 14-1

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Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.,  
NEWMARKET, ONT.

**SAMUEL ROADHOUSE,**  
CABINET MAKER,  
UNDERTAKER, &c.,  
MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET.

A GOOD Assortment of Furniture always  
on hand.  
Coffins Ready Made  
AND FUNERALS FURNISHED,  
WITH OR WITHOUT  
HEARSE.  
Dec. 1867. 14-1

**THE OLD ESTABLISHED  
HARNESS SHOP,**  
MAIN-STREET,  
NEWMARKET.

**Saddles, Harness,**  
COLLARS, TRUNKS,  
And every other Article in the Trade kept  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,  
OF THE BEST QUALITY,  
At Reasonable Prices.  
WM. WALLIS.  
December, 1867. 14-1

**ALEX. BUDGE,  
BLACKSMITH,**  
LOT-ST.,  
OPPOSITE MECHANICS HALL,  
NEWMARKET.

**HORSE SHOEING,** and all kinds of gen-  
eral work in his line executed with  
neatness and despatch,  
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Old Established Marble Shop.  
OPPOSITE MILLAR'S BLOCK,  
MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

**EDWARD B. DOAN**  
BEOS respectfully to notify the public, that  
he is simply prepared to manufacture  
MARBLE AND FREE-STONE  
MONUMENTS,  
HEAD STONES,  
Tomb Tablets, Tablets, Posts, &c.,  
OF THE BEST MATERIAL,  
At Prices to suit the Times.  
A call solicited before you purchase elsewhere.  
All Work Warranted. 14-1

**NEWMARKET BREWERY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS GREAT PLEA-  
sure in notifying the public that he has  
Re-opened the Newmarket Brewery entirely  
on his own responsibility, and hopes by strict  
attention to business, and furnishing a first-  
class article at moderate prices, to merit a  
share of the public favor.

**ALE, PORTER, and VINEGAR.**  
Constantly on hand. The highest price  
paid for Barley and other grains.  
H. E. SIMPSON.  
Newmarket, Dec. 17, 1867. 14-1

**Dr. HACKETT.**  
RESIDENCE:  
GABBUTT HILL, NEWMARKET.  
Office Hours from 8 to 10, a.m.  
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867. 14-1

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**  
ALSO:  
**BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
WILLIAM ROE.  
Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 2-1

**Something all should Know.**  
H. R. LUNDY  
HAS REMOVED HIS  
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY  
One door south of Hodge's Tin Shop, Main  
Street, Newmarket, where he will be pleased  
to wait on all those who may favour him  
with a call.

**OLD PICTURES COPIED WITH CARE**  
ALSO, THE LATEST NOVELTY,  
THE PORCELAIN PICTURE.  
Do not forget where you will find a  
pleasant waiting room. COCK ONE, COCK ALL.  
H. R. LUNDY, Artist.  
Newmarket, Jan. 29, 1868. 6-6m

**ETNA FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF DUBLIN.  
CAPITAL \$2,500,000.  
ANNUAL INCOME \$1,000,000.  
T. W. GRIFFITH, Esq., MANAGER FOR CANADA.

**THE NIAGARA DISTRICT  
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. Y.**  
OFFICE:  
ST. PAUL ST. - - - ST. CATHARINES  
ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER, 1836.

**FARM RISKS:**  
1st CLASS—Brick or Stone, \$2.50 for Insurance  
of \$1,000 for one year.  
2nd CLASS—Wood, \$3.00 for Insurance of \$1,000  
for one year.  
President—Jas. Taylor, Esq., St. Catharines.

**ETNA LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
HEAD OFFICE for Ontario, Whittemore  
Buildings, Toronto Street, Toronto.  
John Garvin, General Agent.  
R. CONNOR,  
Agent for above Co's.  
Post Office Address... AURORA.  
February 12, 1868. 8-1y

**G. M. BINNS,**  
KEEPS A GOOD SELECTION  
OF PLAIN AND FANCY  
**Note & Letter Paper**  
AND ENVELOPES.

Together with a large variety of General  
Stationery and Fancy Goods,  
When you want an Album, or anything  
thing else in this line, be kind enough to  
Call at the Courier Office before you Buy,  
AND  
JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

ALL kinds of School Books, CHEAP!  
At the Courier Office.  
LADIES' Calling Cards, CHEAP!  
At the Courier Office.  
BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds, CHEAP!  
At the Courier Office.  
UNRULED and Ruled Paper, CHEAP!  
At the Courier Office.  
MAKE it your business to call at the Cour-  
ier Office, and see if we cannot  
SELL just as CHEAP, and a Little Cheaper  
we believe, than any other house in the  
trade, this side the Capital of Ontario.

**CANADA WEST  
FARMERS'  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
12,000 POLICIES IN FORCE,  
WITH A BUSINESS EXPERIENCE OF 17 YEARS.  
WILL insure isolated Farm Property for  
One Per Cent. for three years, with-  
out Premium Note, and not compel the as-  
sured, as do some other Companies doing  
business in this vicinity, to submit to a re-  
duction of one-third of their loss on contents,  
where no more is at risk than the sum named  
in the policy—the Canada West paying the  
loss in full up to the sum insured.

**DARLAYS  
Celebrated Sewing Machines,**  
Which are easily learned to operate on, and  
not easily put out of order, are on hand and  
for sale. Intending purchasers would do  
well to call and examine them before pur-  
chasing elsewhere, as they are  
Unsurpassed by any other Machine!  
Giving entire satisfaction wherever used.

**THOS. ATKINSON,  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,**  
FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK,  
And Agent for the above.  
Newmarket, Jan. 18, 1868. 14-1

## Poetry.

### The Moneyless Man.

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth  
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath  
birth?  
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will  
heave,  
And the poor and the wretched shall "ask  
and receive?"  
Is there no place on earth where a knock  
from the poor  
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?  
Ah! search the wild world wherever you can,  
There is no open door for a moneyless man.

Go, look in yon hall, where the chandelier's  
light  
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of  
night!  
Where the rich shining velvet in shadowy fold  
Sweeps gracefully down with its trimming  
of gold,  
And the mirrors of silver take up and renew,  
In long lighted vistas, the widening view—  
Go there, in yon patches, and find, if you can,  
A welcome smile for a moneyless man!

Go, look in yon church of the cloud-reaching  
spire,  
Which gives back to the sun his same look  
of red fire;  
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous  
within,  
And the walls seem as pure as a soul without  
sin;  
Go down the long aisle—see the rich and the  
great,  
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly  
estate—  
Walk down in your patches and find, if you  
can,  
Who opens a pew to a moneyless man!

Go look to yon judge in his dark flowing gown  
With the scales wherein law weigheth equity  
down,  
Where he frowns on the weak, and smiles  
on the strong,  
And punishes right, while he justifies wrong;  
Where jurors their lips on the Bible have laid,  
To render a verdict they've already made—  
Go there, in the court-room, and find if you  
can,  
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man.

Go, look in the banks, where Mammon has  
his  
Hundred and thousands of silver and  
gold;  
Where safe from the hand of the starving  
and poor  
Lies piled upon pile of the glittering ore;  
Walk up to the counter—ah, there you may  
stay,  
Till your limb grow old and your hair turns  
grey,  
And you'll find at the bank no one of the clan  
With money to lend to a moneyless man!

Then go to your hotel, as you have  
seen,  
The wife who has suffered too long for her  
bread;  
Kneel down by her pallet, and kiss the death-  
frost  
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost;  
Then turn in your agony upward to God,  
And bless, while it smites you, the chastening  
rod;  
And you'll find at the end of your life's little  
span,  
There's a welcome above for a moneyless man!

## Wit and Humor.

An early spring—Jumping out of bed  
at five o'clock in the morning.  
One editor heads marriages "nose  
items," and another, "feats of the ring."

If an elephant can travel eight miles  
an hour, and carry his trunk, how fast could  
he go if he had a little page to carry it for  
him?

A bidder at a horse auction in Nash-  
ville mounted a mare to try her speed, and  
was so well satisfied that he has not yet re-  
turned.

Give me a nice polish, you young  
scamp! said a swell in a pork-pie cap.  
"Can't," said the lad; "it would take a clever  
man nor me to do that. But I can polish  
your boots, sir."

The clergyman in a certain town, as  
the custom is, having published the bans of  
matrimony between two persons, was fol-  
lowed by the clerk's reading the hymn begin-  
ning with these words, "Mistaken souls, who  
dream of heaven!"

Kratselut's wife discovered her old  
hen setting in the back yard, and "burst up  
her nest." Soon after the poor wife came in  
much excited and said: "My dear Kratselut,  
I took the eggs from 'Prowne,' and she  
has gone and set on an old meat-axe."

"Let her set," said the blithesome old fellow,  
"if she sets on an axe maybe she'll hatch it!"

One of the importunate juveniles  
who visit hotels and solicit pennies was  
asked: "Where is your mother?" She an-  
swered diffidently, "She is dead." "Have  
you no father?" "Yes, sir, but she is sick."

"What is the matter with him?" continued  
the questioner. "He has got a sore finger,  
sir." "Indeed?" "Yes, sir." "Why don't  
he cut it off, then?" "Please sir," responded  
the little maid, "he hasn't got money to buy  
a knife."

"Sally, I've got a sweetheart—such a  
nice young man! He's in a profession!"  
"O, Jemima! don't use such wicked words."  
"It ain't a wicked word at all, Sally, it's a  
business." "Business, Jemima, what busi-  
ness?" "Guess what it is." "It begins with  
ho." "I know, Jemima, it's a ho!" "No, it  
ain't, though; it's something much  
better than a ho!" "Then it's a ho!" "No, it  
ain't, Jemima!" "O, you hateful  
thing, to think of any thing so vulgar! He's  
a horage merchant!"

## A Heart.

I have a heart to give,  
Who'll take it—  
Shield it from every woo,  
And will not break it?

I have a heart to lose,  
Who'll win it—  
Find out the depths of love  
Now hidden in it?

I have a heart to give,  
Who'll have it?  
From trouble and from care  
Who'll save it?

I have a heart to lose,  
Who'll reach it?  
To love him back again  
Who'll teach it?

## The Story Teller.

### My Angel.

BY GEORGE MARTIAL.

I had always been sad. My mother  
was a widow. My sister was a delicate,  
stay-at-home girl, and ever encouraged  
beaux. As the only masculine specimen  
in the house, I was for ever established  
over the home altar, and daily coddled,  
consulted, deferred to, and admired. I  
have no doubt it was my position; all  
this home-incense, I was, and certainly  
it was a poor preparation for what was to  
come; and, of course, there was the deuce  
and all to pay, when I announced that I  
was engaged.

Engaged! Mother and Sis had never  
thought of such a thing. They fairly  
gaped. I have no doubt they had a cry  
together that night, and it was not till the  
following morning that they collected their  
wits and asked to be presented to their  
future relative.

I had expected the request, and was  
quite ready; for I was very proud of  
Amy, my fiancée. Of course, I knew  
that they would find fault with her. They  
had offered no opposition to my choice; but I  
read plainly enough, in another's pale  
face and my sister's downcast looks, how  
unwelcome was the idea. They had seen  
Miss Spofford (Amy) once at a distance,  
and I knew very well they did not like  
what they had seen; but a fellow  
never expects his mother and sister to like  
his wife.

It is odd how one can remember trifles  
that happened ten years ago. Amy's  
dress and look that morning are vividly  
before me now, as if I were looking at a  
photograph. She had a habit of wearing  
white in winter (an excellent habit, when  
there are heavy curtains and warm tints  
and a bright fire in the room) and she  
wore a cherry ribbon tied in her beau-  
tiful fair hair. She came sailing toward us  
like some being superior to such accidents  
as frosts and cold; and she was as calm  
and self-possessed as my sister was nervous  
and inclined to cry. Altogether, it was  
quite a triumph.

After that, Amy was, of course, fre-  
quently at our house, and her preparations for  
our wedding went on apace. I took  
occasion to ask my mother how she liked  
her daughter-in-law. "She is very pretty,"  
she answered.

I put the same query to my sister, and  
received a similarly guarded reply. I  
was exceedingly irritated, all the more  
that a man cannot, with decency, get  
angry, because his fiancée is praised for  
her beauty; and I am afraid that I treated  
my mother and sister with considerable  
coolness, and when I started on my wed-  
ding tour, bade them good-bye with in-  
difference. How strange it seems now!

Ten years have passed. I have an es-  
tablished business. I have prospered;  
that is, I should have prospered but for a  
fact which I will mention presently.

I leave my business at a late hour,  
fagged out, body and mind, and I ride up  
town without any brightening of feeling,  
though I have a wife and three children  
waiting for me at home.

As I near my own house, if I see a stir  
and commotion, I quicken my steps, for I  
always feel sure that it must be my  
youngest son, Tom, who has just been run  
over, or tumbled down somebody's area-  
steps, as he is left to run wild in the  
street, and generally I am right. If, for  
once, he has not a broken head, he is sure  
to be at the foot of the steps, his face  
smeared with dirt and sugar, his hair in  
a tangle, his kid boots covered with mud,  
his velvet frock greased and rent, his  
whole appearance a most disgusting mix-  
ture of filthiness, and neglect.

I pass on with a groan and hear my two  
other children screaming and quarrelling  
within. My house is elegantly furnished,  
but it is as dirty and neglected as Tom.  
My table is set out superbly with silver,  
but it is seldom cleaned. My dinner is  
sent up half raw, and entirely cold, and I  
sit down to it with my children alone, as  
my wife is never at home at that hour.

My children behave as badly as possi-  
ble. They quarrel, upset glasses, and  
keep up an incessant clamour of shouting,  
kicking, and clattering. My reprovals are  
met with silent disdain by the two younger,  
while my eldest daughter has got so far  
that she says with a pet toss:

"Oh! Pa is always scolding," as often  
as I venture to address her.

After dinner, I generally take refuge in  
the library. It is a peculiarity of our  
house that we never have a good fire.  
The library is sure to be cold, the tables  
covered with dust, and my favourite books  
missing, or half torn in pieces. I sit here  
and doze awhile, till I hear a sound of  
shrill scolding. Then I know that my  
wife has arrived. That reminds me of  
my table, where they are always thrown  
for me to settle.

I said that I was prosperous but for one  
fact. This little drawer is the fact. My  
expenses are sure to be larger than my  
income, no matter how my income increases.

Last night, on consulting this little  
drawer, I was astonished at what I found  
in it. While I sat, staring in consterna-  
tion, my wife, the angel of ten years ago,  
came in. She had eaten her dinner and  
taken off her curls and her oblong, her  
superb walking-dress and her smiles, to-  
gether. As she sat opposite me in a  
strong light, huddled in an ugly wrapper,  
her feet in baggy stockings, and frayed  
slippers stuck out on the fender, and her

hair—her own hair—as rough, lustreless,  
and badly arranged as hair could be, no-  
body could have believed that she had  
ever been beautiful. Her soft blue eyes  
have grown hard and dull. Her fair com-  
plexion is gray and full of dints, thanks  
to pastry, late hours, bad temper, and  
want of washing. The corners of her  
mouth turn down in a most ill-tempered  
way. There is nothing about her sugges-  
tive of delicacy, affection, or kindness.

Nothing, for instance, could seem more  
impossible than to suppose that any one  
could kiss her.

"Well," she said in a belligerent tone,  
as she saw me eyeing the bills, "what is  
the matter now?"

"Here is a butcher's bill," I said, "of  
two hundred and fifty dollars, for the last  
month. We are eight in family, includ-  
ing servants."

My wife threw up her hands.

"Have I anything to do with the  
butcher's bill? Why do you come to me  
about them? I don't send in the bills."

"But you should look after them."

"And pray, how should I look after  
them, and when did I accept the position  
of chief steward in your family? Have  
you had any more than you want to eat?"

"Have I? Why?"

"Well, I don't suppose any of us have  
had any more than we wanted; and if you  
don't wish to pay for so many people, all  
I have to say is, get rid of them. You  
can't expect me to watch every mouthful  
that the servants eat, or to stand over the  
oven and the gridiron; and, if you do ex-  
pect, I am not going to do it. I think  
a woman with three children has her  
hands full without that."

I could not help saying, with a sneer,  
"It is a pity they show the effect of it so  
little."

"O, of course!" answered my wife, in-  
stantly, blazing into a fury, "you would  
like me to play nursemaid, without doubt.  
You are miserable because I have another  
comfort left. I should never stir out of  
my room, but wash the children's faces  
four times a day, and sit at home mending  
their clothes, and telling them stories."

"Once a day, for the washing, would  
be better than none," I interposed.

"Of course, I know where you have  
been when; you burst out on me in this  
fashion," pursued my wife. "I can  
always tell what your mother orders you  
to say. She and Sis don't like to see me  
better dressed than themselves, and well  
and happy. They always hated me, and  
it is gall and wormwood to them that I  
was not dropped out of society and for-  
gotten long ago. They think that I should  
be grateful for the rest of my days because  
you married me, and that my highest hap-  
piness should consist in sewing on your  
shirt buttons and looking at you admiringly  
while you snore over your news-  
paper."

Of course, to answer was worse than  
useless, and I took up another of the  
bills, by way of turning the discussion.  
As I glanced over the items I could not  
forbear a start.

"Twenty-five dollars a yard for silk!"  
I read aloud. "A lace shawl one thou-  
sand dollars! What is this?"

"Something for you to pay, I suppose,"  
returned my wife, negligently.

"Do you mean to say," I cried, "that,  
knowing my income, you have actually  
bought such a shawl as this, and silk at  
this outrageous price?"

"Why not?" asked my wife, again.

"Because, Madam, I am not able to  
afford it; and if I were, while there are  
hundreds of sick and starving poor, I  
should never encourage such brainless and  
useless extravagance."

"If you had been laying in champagne,"  
retorted my wife, "I warrant you would  
never have thought of the poor; but when  
I buy articles that every lady in my posi-  
tion buys, then there is a fuss. I should  
like you, however, once for all, to under-  
stand, that if I am to be your wife, I  
choose that I shall judge for myself,  
and I shall not do without so much as one  
article that strikes my fancy, because your  
mother and sister can't afford to go as  
fine."

And this was my angel. Shortly after  
our marriage she had revealed herself as I  
saw her now; and all expostulation, re-  
proof, or entreaty, she met as just de-  
scribed. For a time I attempted to in-  
terest her in my occupations, or in read-  
ing; but I soon found that all these things  
were dull and stupid for her. She either  
laughed in my face or went to sleep. For  
my mother and sister she always showed  
the bitterest hostility. They were careful  
to make no comments, and to behave to-  
ward her with affection, but their neat and  
orderly presence alone was a reproof to her.

Sometimes thinking to myself how I  
viewed my wife before our marriage, and  
how I view her now, and how I am bound  
to this violent and unwomanly woman for  
life, I ask myself if I might have known?  
If I had had any warning? and am compelled  
to confess that I had. I never heard her  
express an interest in anything that did  
not relate to dress or fashion. There  
were lines there in her face that told others  
clearly enough that she was a selfish, fri-  
volous girl, while her slatternliness was a  
notorious matter of comment, only I  
would allow no one to speak to me about  
it; and whoever ventured to point out  
these facts would have been as sure of my  
enmity as I should be of the anger of the  
first man to whom I should hint that he  
might profit by my experience.

One of the papers contains an ad-  
vertisement: "Lost, a large black silk um-  
brella, belonging to a gentleman with a  
curiously carved ivory head!"

## Lord Nelson's Protege.

It was a bright morning in spring, and  
the English fleet lay at anchor in Port-  
smouth harbour, awaiting the admiral's  
signal to start out on a cruise. The flag-  
ship, a huge, formidable ship of the line,  
with its dark sides bristling with guns,  
was all in commotion. The admiral, the  
most famous sailor of his day, was coming  
off from the shore, and the ship was ready  
to receive him. Already the guns of the  
squadron were beginning to thunder forth  
their welcome, and soon the vessel was  
wreathed in smoke, and quivering beneath  
the discharge of her heavy ordnance, as  
Admiral Nelson touched her deck, sur-  
rounded by a brilliant staff. Standing  
near the edge of the quarter-deck, and  
watching the scene with intense eagerness,  
was a young lad of about eighteen. He  
was dressed simply but neatly, and his  
cheeks glowed, and his eyes kindled, as he  
watched the exciting events that were  
going on around him. As he returned  
the salute of the officers, the admiral  
chanced to observe the lad.

"Who is this?" he asked, turning to the  
captain of the vessel.

"He's a young lad that came on board a  
few hours ago," replied the captain. "He  
insists on seeing you, sir, as he says he has  
something of importance to say to you."

"Well, my lad," said the admiral,  
kindly, "speak out freely."

"If you please, sir," said the boy, "I've  
come to ask you to take me to sea with  
you."

"Is that all you have to say, you young  
scamp?" asked the captain, sharply.

"Let him alone," said the admiral,  
laughing. "What position do you want?"  
he asked, turning to the boy.

"If you would take me as your cabin  
boy, sir," said the lad, "I should be very  
glad."

"That's a poor change for you, if you  
wish to rise above it," said the admiral,  
kindly.

"It will be a beginning," replied the  
lad. "If you'll give me a start, I'll work  
my way up, sir. You did it; and I mean  
to do so, too."

The admiral gazed at him kindly but  
searchingly, and then said, with a smile,  
"I'll take you with me on this cruise;  
and if you want to rise, I'll give you a  
chance. What is your name?"

"Edward Lee," was the reply.

"Very well, then, Edward, I take you  
into my service," said the admiral. "I  
shall expect you to prove yourself worthy  
of the trust."

"I'll do it, sir," said the boy, earnestly,  
as he moved aside, respectfully, to let the  
admiral pass.

In two hours the Vanguard stood out to  
sea, followed by the squadron, to join Earl  
St. Vincent at Gibraltar. The young  
valet of the admiral made a decidedly fa-  
vourable impression upon the officers of  
the ship before the completion of the  
voyage.

"Tis too bad," said the admiral to his  
flag captain, one day, "that that boy  
should fill a menial's position."

The captain agreed with his commander,  
and the result of the matter was, that a  
few days after the arrival of the Vanguard  
at Gibraltar, Edward Lee was given a mid-  
shipman's warrant by Earl St. Vincent, at  
the special request of Admiral Nelson.

Then came the famous cruise in the  
Mediterranean, in search of Bonaparte and  
his fleet. In the terrific gale which dis-  
masted the admiral's ship, young Lee  
proved that he inherited the kindness his  
great commander had shown him, and  
won praise from all on board. Then came  
the brief halt at Syracuse, the arrival of  
the wished-for reinforcements, and the de-  
parture for Egypt. As the dawn of the  
memorable First of August revealed to the  
eyes of the English the tricolour floating  
over Alexandria, and the French fleet in  
the bay of Aboukir, Edward Lee was  
standing by his chief on the deck of the  
flag-ship.

"There they are," burst from a score of  
voices, as the distant vessels came in view.  
"Yes," muttered the boy; "and we'll  
be there, too, before night."

Nelson glanced at him approvingly.

"There's a chance for promotion for  
us all in there," he said, smiling.

He was right. The fearful encounter  
which carried such sorrow and despair to  
so many English homes, brought to these  
two men fame and honour. Through the  
whole action the admiral's eye was on the  
young "middy," and all through that long  
and thrilling summer night it never lost  
the gleam of satisfaction which had illu-  
minated it as he heard the young sailor's  
words in the morning. The same des-  
patch that greeted him as Lord Nelson  
informed him that his request for a Lieuten-  
ancy for young Lee was granted.

Steady devotion to his profession, and  
conspicuous bravery in times of danger,  
soon made the youthful lieutenant a noted  
man in His Majesty's navy. The battle  
of the Baltic was a memorable day to him.  
It was truly the greatest battle he had  
been in. Though severely wounded, he  
refused to go below, and stood at his post  
until the close of the action. When Sir  
Hydro Parker gave the signal for discon-  
tinuing the fight, Lieutenant Lee re-  
ported it to Lord Nelson. The admiral put-  
ting the glass to his blind eye, said, with  
mood gratified, "I really don't see the sig-  
nal. Keep our flag for closer battle fly-



# European News.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, April 28.—Official despatches have been received from the Indian Government, which state that Yakob Khan has obtained an important victory over the Russians, and expelled them from Kanahar.

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby made a speech, in which he attacked the Resolves of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Church, and accused Lord Russell of vacillation of opinion on the question. He said that the Resolves adopted by only one House of Parliament were without binding force on Crown; but if a Bill was duly passed it would be obligatory. He criticised Earl Russell's altered views on the subject, and hoped that by the defeat of this scheme Ireland would be freed from discord.

Lord Russell followed. He said he was amazed to see Lord Derby opening this question here while it was yet pending in the Lower House. He declared, with much earnestness, that the peace of Ireland was the aim of his life. He defended his course on the ground that consistency in means was not incompatible with consistency in the end sought to be attained. He acknowledged that he preferred his own plan for the solution of the difficulties in Ireland, but accepted the plan of Mr. Gladstone as the most practicable under the circumstances. If the Resolves pass the House, he should submit an appropriate Bill, which he believed would be sustained by the House of Commons and by the public opinion of the country, and would, without doubt, command the assent of the House of Lords. He expressed the hope that the Ministry would not attempt to influence the Crown adversely to the will of the House of Commons, as a collision between the Crown and the House of Commons would be most deplorable.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, in answering a question from the Opposition benches, said the Ministry wished for the fullest discussion of the Irish Church question.

Mr. Gladstone hoped that the debate would not delay the business of the House, and in that light deplored the time wasted last night in party recrimination.

LONDON, April 29.—The first witness who testified in the trial of Burke and others was the notorious informer Coryden, not Corridon.

BERLIN, April 29.—It is officially stated that the reduction heretofore announced to be made in the Prussian army, will consist of 12,000 men.

LONDON, May 1.—Telegrams from Trieste report that the Athens journals contain intelligence from Crete to the effect that the insurrectionary war against the Turks is continued with much animation by the Christian revolutionists. The Greek newspapers announce that a battle, which endured the entire day, was fought at Apocorona, on the 15th of April, and that the insurgents claimed the victory. The Athens editors again allege that the Turkish soldiers commit great outrages on the inhabitants at every point where they obtain complete control of the island. The steamers employed in running the Turkish blockade of the Candian coast for the relief of the Christians, and the landing of munitions of war for their use, continue to ply from the ports of Greece and the mainland.

DUBLIN, May 1.—George Francis Train was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy this morning, but owing to the absence of the plaintiff, Mr. McHenry, the case was adjourned to a future day. Mr. Train continues to denounce the proceedings against him as a political prosecution prompted by the British authorities.

CORK, May 1.—Mahoney, the head centre of the Fenian organization, and several other Fenians who have been confined in gaol here for some time past, have been discharged from custody, and released from all further legal proceedings, by a warrant issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LONDON, April 2.—The crisis in the British Cabinet, occasioned by the recent divisions on the subject of the Irish Church, monopolizes the public attention to-day. It is thought that if the measures, which are, in effect, approved of by both parties, are not opposed by the Liberals, the present Cabinet will not resign nor dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to the new constituencies. The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, recommends this course.

LONDON, May 3.—It is stated to-day that the Prime Minister (Disraeli) tendered his resignation yesterday, but that it was not accepted.

Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, will move to suspend all orders and take up the resolutions introduced by him relative to the Irish Church. If the resolutions are carried, it is thought that an address to the Queen will follow.

LONDON, May 4, midnight.—There was a very full house at the opening of the session of the House of Commons to-night. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were among the distinguished visitors present. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and much excitement was apparent among the members. The Premier and Mr. Gladstone were loudly cheered as they entered and took their seats, after some unimportant business had been transacted.

Mr. Disraeli rose and was greeted with cheers from the Ministerial benches. He reviewed the course of the Tory administration, which at its onset was without a majority of supporters in the House, and spoke of its uniform success, so entire indeed that even its opponents acknowledged it, and on two occasions when Lord Derby expressed a wish to resign, had urged him to remain in office. Financially it stands faultless. In foreign affairs Lord Stanley had raised the prestige of the nation, preserving peace not merely with the continent, but with the great Republic of the West. In Ireland, the Ministry had triumphed at every point, while at the same time conciliating the people; and in Abyssinia a great deed of arms and for humanity had done credit not only to the officers and soldiers engaged, but also to the Ministry who planned it. On Thursday last on a vote upon a series of resolutions, the Ministry encountered a new

and sudden question, which threatened confusion to Ireland, and ultimately the overthrow of the English Church, the effect of which would be the absorption of all power in the hands of the Pope. To measure he could not assent, and he had asked of the House to adjourn to give him time to consider the new attitude of affairs. Her Majesty had heard his statement, and had not only declined his tendered resignation, but had urged him not to dissolve Parliament in the present anomalous circumstances, until an appeal could be made to the new constituencies, and this he hoped to do with the aid of the House. He deprecated the urgency with which Mr. Gladstone had pressed the Resolves, and hoped that a suspension of the orders of the day would not be pressed now, as he was ready to give some other Government the right to carry on the discussion, if debate there must be.

Mr. Gladstone said the Premier's praise of the Tories was not only in bad taste, but untrue—especially the portion respecting finance. Lord Derby, he remarked, was not asked to stay in office in 1859. Mr. Gladstone doubted whether the eulogium passed by the Premier was a challenge to the Opposition, or a sop to the Tories to persuade them to remain in office. He laughed at the cry of danger to the Established Church of England, and at that of the Church of Rome absorbing all the other sects. He said it was unprecedented that a Ministry which had been beaten by a six-fifths majority should talk of dissolving Parliament. It might be right to elect a new Parliament to settle the question of the Irish Church; but its first duty, when chosen, would be to settle the Ministry itself. The Premier's course was unconstitutional. The House was hostile to the Ministry, and yet he wanted to govern the country till the fall—this fate of Ireland and other great questions to remain in the meantime in suspense. The duty of the Liberals was clearly to follow up the Resolves with a suspensory Bill, thus clearing the way of the new Parliament. They must go on. (Cheers.) They had no bargain to make. The Premier had said nothing would change the course of the Ministry. He (Mr. Gladstone) would therefore not urge the suspension of the orders to-night, if Ministers would allow the earliest possible day for the consideration of the Resolves. If they passed the House, a bill should follow, suspending the appointments in the Irish Church. The next step then after would be for the Ministry to take.

### The Abyssinian Captives.

The following is a return to an address of the British House of Commons, dated November 21, 1867, for a return of the names, nationalities and occupations, and length of residence of the several prisoners in Abyssinia, to release whom a military force is proceeding to Abyssinia; together with a return (if obtainable) of the Europeans not prisoners, in the service of the Emperor Theodoreus:—

C. D. Cameron (British), her Majesty's Consul at Massowah, arrived at Gondar, June 23, 1862; L. Kerans (British), Secretary to Consul Cameron, supposed to have accompanied Consul Cameron; R. McKelvey (British), servant to Consul Cameron, supposed to have accompanied do.; J. Maker (French), servant to Consul Cameron, supposed to have accompanied do.; D. Pietro (Italian), servant to Consul Cameron, supposed to have accompanied do.; H. Kassam (Syrian by birth, but British by employment), her Majesty's Envoy to Abyssinia, arrived at Emperor's camp, January 28, 1866; Lieut. Priddle (British), attached to Mr. Kassam's mission, arrived at Emperor's camp January 28, 1866. There is no return of servants accompanying Mr. Kassam's mission.

Persons stated to be detained in captivity by King Theodore, whose case is specially recommended to the British commander-in-chief, although the military force is not proceeding to Abyssinia specifically to effect their release:—A. Bardel (French), painter and teacher of languages, formerly Secretary to Consul Cameron; Rev. H. A. Stern (Hessian), missionary; Mrs. E. Rosenthal (British born), Rev. J. M. Elad (Prussian), Mrs. Elad (Prussian), A. Elad, F. Elad, and P. Elad, children, (Prussian), Rev. W. Staiger (Baden), missionary, Rev. F. Brandels (Baden), missionary, K. Skiller (Prussian), natural history collector, T. Essler, (Hungarian), natural history collector.

Europeans (not known to be imprisoned) in the service of King Theodore. The only information on this head is given in the following extract of a letter from Mr. Flad, dated July 10, 1866:—"The European workmen, with their wives and children, are thirty-five souls."

### Melancholy Event.

A fearful case of supposed poisoning occurred yesterday, by which three children lost their lives. The father is a man named Brock, who lives on Col. Well's Hill, on Davenport Road, a few miles beyond the city limits, and is a drover by trade. The children partook of Indian meal porridge for breakfast yesterday morning, having eaten nothing since the previous evening at supper. Very shortly after breakfast three of the children were seized with severe sickness, and a doctor was sent for from Yorkville. Before he could arrive, however, two of the sufferers, a boy of 12, named George, and a girl of about 9, were beyond all human aid, having expired two hours after the fatal meal, which is supposed to have caused their death. The other, a girl of about three, lingered until evening in great pain, when she also died, in spite of all efforts for her recovery. The circumstances have created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and various rumours and conjectures with regard to the cause of death are afloat, to which, however, it would be premature to give currency until something more definite can be ascertained. The general impression appears to be that the death of the unfortunate children was caused by the introduction, either deliberately or accidentally, of some poisonous substance into the porridge on which they breakfasted, of which, it appears, the entire family did not partake.—*Toronto Daily Telegraph*.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

### NORTHERN RAILWAY.

GOING SOUTH.	
Express	8.50 A.M.
Mail	7.35 P.M.
GOING NORTH.	
Express	8.50 A.M.
Mail	5.35 P.M.

Arrive ..... 10.35 A.M.; 9.10 P.M.  
Depart ..... 7.00 A.M.; 3.40 P.M.  
Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

### GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart ..... 7.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.; 3.45 P.M.  
Arrive ..... 5.30 A.M.; 11.50 A.M.; 12.45 P.M.

### GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart ..... 6.07 A.M.; 12.37 P.M.; 4.07 A.M.; 5.37 P.M.  
Arrive ..... 1.07 P.M.; 12.07 A.M.; 7.42 A.M.; 10.20 P.M.

### GREAT WESTERN.

Depart ..... 7.00 A.M.; 12.35 P.M.; 3.25 A.M.; 6.20 P.M.  
Arrive ..... 9.25 A.M.; 11.00 P.M.; 4.55 A.M.; 9.45 P.M.

### SABBATH SERVICE, NEWMARKET.

St. Paul's (Episcopal).—Pastor: Rev. S. F. Ramsey, 11 A.M., 7 P.M.  
St. Andrew's (Scotts).—Timothy Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Brown, 11 A.M.

St. John's (Roman Catholic).—Ontario St. Pastor: Rev. Patrick J. Keane, 10 A.M., 6 P.M.

Congregational.—Botsford Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Spettigue, 11 A.M., 6 P.M.

Christian.—Main Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Tatton, 11 A.M.

Wesleyan Methodist.—Prospect Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Chambers, 10 A.M., and 6 P.M.

Canada Presbyterian.—Prospect Street.—Supplied by a missionary, 6 P.M.

Methodist Episcopal.—Pastor: Rev. T. Argue, 6 P.M.

### POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15 A.M.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10 A.M.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40 P.M.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgina, Pefferlaw, Wilfrid, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hammitsholm, Lemonville, Ringwood, Vian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 P.M.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15 A.M.

Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYFE, Ass't P.M.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Direct Importations.—Berk & Harrison.  
Company Order.—A. Boulton.

Souter & Trent, Groceries, &c.

### THE

## Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, MAY 7th, 1868.

### NOTICE.

Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket Courier.

### CONFEDERATE FINANCIAL POSITION.

In the introduction of the Budget during the present session, and the debate consequent thereon, we have the first correct data by which to estimate the real effects of Confederation, and our actual position under the new regime. Before entering on a discussion of the questions of interest, we may say a few words to the Minister of Finance. The feeling animating Upper Canada during the administration of Mr. Galt was, that, although a man of undoubted talent and great administrative capacity, his loose and careless extravagance in expenditure detracted greatly from his general usefulness, while his manifest partiality for Montreal rendered him specially objectionable to this Province. The situation is, in many respects, easier for Mr. Rose, who, as Finance Minister of the Dominion, is far more master of the position than was ever the fortune of Mr. Galt, while the former is not subject to the same disturbance from conflicting sectional interests. Again, having, as we may say, the inauguration of a new system of Finance, the opportunity was favourable for boldly striking out a line of policy which should, ere long, place the Dominion in a position of independence as to pecuniary means. But we fail to see that Mr. Rose has availed himself of these advantages; his system is to the full as objectionable as ever was that of Mr. Galt, while he by no means shows the same skill in the management of the subject. In public, as well as in private affairs, prosperity can only be attained by keeping the expenditure within the income. With our many and great national advantages, were a prudent course pursued for a few years, the Dominion would be free of financial embarrassment, and its statesmen no longer driven to humiliating shifts for the temporary sustentation of our credit. We do not mean to infer that it is disadvantageous for nations to occasionally, as we may say, discount their future resources in the construction of works useful or desirable in the promotion of enterprise, with their concomitants of increased wealth and comforts to the people. For more than one reason, for instance, the Intercolonial Railway is a national necessity; but while we are mindful of our responsibility in this respect, it were well if the most careful economy is used, not only in its construction, but in the choice of the route. The action of the Ministry on the latter point is of the last

importance, and as we have before said, we fear there is some danger of the more expensive route being selected, for reasons only which we have already pointed out. Should this be the result, their conduct will in every sense be perfectly indefensible; still we will hope for the best. In the actual working out of Confederation we hold the Ministry chiefly blamable in not attempting, except in the most trifling manner, to reduce the enormous expense of legislation and administration. It is in this that the real extravagance and waste occurs, there being no return whatever for the unnecessary expenditure. Under the head of Civil Government we find, Salary of Governor-General, \$48,666.66; Departmental Salaries, \$321,645.13; Departmental contingencies, \$187,733. Then for Senate Salaries and Contingencies, \$70,733.60; Indemnity to members and mileage, \$50,245. Commons Salaries and Contingencies, \$204,690; Indemnity and mileage, \$122,856. Besides these large sums, there are sundry other miscellaneous items, swelling the total by another \$100,000; thus bringing up the expense of the Legislation and Civil Government of the Dominion to some \$1,100,000. By way of retrenchment it is proposed to reduce this sum by about \$30,000 a year, and this by cutting down the salaries of a few unfortunate clerks. If our representatives are in earnest why not strike at the head of the offence, instead of wrenching off a small piece of the tail? We affirm that by reducing the number of Ministerial departments from thirteen to eight—all that is required—cutting down the staff of the two Houses to what is really necessary, and making the indemnity of the members an indemnity only, (this last would make a reduction of \$5,000 a year,) \$400,000 a year would be saved instead of the paltry \$30,000. Now can any reasonable man argue that \$70,000 per annum is insufficient for the Legislation and Civil Government of a young and poor country like Canada, especially when we recollect that there are four local governments doing a main share of the work. We are loath to touch on the salary of the Governor General, or seem niggardly in our action thereon; yet we cannot avoid thinking the sum put in the estimates disproportionately large, considering the weight of taxation under which we labour. The style the Governor will be called upon to maintain will probably involve an expenditure of \$20,000 per annum, and had the salary been put at \$30,000, we should not have grumbled. Nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent in the militia, and we fear, without procuring any adequate return. The people of Canada would not have grumbled at the amount had it been used for the purpose of bringing our volunteers into a state of thorough efficiency; but, if we mistake not, the Ministry in another year, will have to account not only for the expenditure of the money, but for the destruction of our volunteer force, and without having provided any efficient substitute. On the whole, then, we do not regard the financial future of the Dominion as under favourable auspices. We are burdened with a taxation far too high for a country like this, making living very expensive and business unprofitable; nor need we expect an increase of prosperity so long as this weight of taxation increases at an even or greater ratio than the material advancement of the country. If we could only keep taxation where it is now for the next decade, our increasing resources would lighten the load; but we see little chance of improvement in our condition while we each year spend beyond the furthest limit of our means, and resort each year to fresh taxation to supply the deficiency. The Ministry is, without doubt, very strong, both in the Senate and Commons, yet good might have been done had the Opposition acted with due regard to statesmanship in their opposition. But they were and are ever too anxious to find fault any measure introduced, simply if Ministerial, to attain much weight in debate. They, for example, without reason, denounced the proposed impost on coal oil. Now, we are by no means favourable to frequent alterations in the tariff or excise, as tending, we think, to disturb trade; yet we believe it was excellent policy to impose this tax on petroleum. It is an article in general use, and at so low a price that the rate imposed would never be felt by the consumer, while the revenue derived therefrom would be large.

We shall reserve for another article our remarks on the effect the Government policy in raising money has had on the banks and general business of the country. Since the above was in type we see an amendment was carried against the Government, fixing the salary of the Governor General at \$32,000.

### AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the North York and Whitechurch Agricultural Societies took place at the Royal Hotel, on Friday last, May 1st, to make returns of the tickets sold for the present season. Mr. John Rogers in the chair. As was agreed upon at a previous meeting, prizes were awarded to the parties selling the highest number of tickets. The 1st to E. Jackson, 2nd to Walter Lloyd, 3rd to Lenville Webb, 4th to J. Silvers, and 5th to Francis Smith.

Our *Jealous Neighbour*.—The man at the helm of affairs in the *Danner* office appears to be greatly worked up in his feelings, judging from the tone of his little innocent efforts every week to abuse the *Courier*. We do not exactly know how to treat our friend. Writing him down is like attempting to reap thin stubble with a cross-cut saw—there is nothing to grapple with. He talks largely of the influence of the paper, but we never heard of the *Danner* save in its own columns. He says we edit our paper in true professional style. Well, we are prone to admit that such is our aim. Our funny friend, in his last issue, says we would have "gladly welcomed its advocacy some months since," to which we most assuredly reply, we never desired the aid of a man who can not help himself. Why, in the very same paper he says, "His own appearance as usual." We think he does himself injustice in this—his appearance being, to the best of our belief, pretty usual, although we opine, that if he only gave us his concentrated vigour once a fortnight it would be a relief to his readers, or he might initiate an editor in the neighbouring republic, who, in his prospectus, stated that the paper would be issued occasionally, which would be often than we expected to have anything to say. The most acute grief of the *Danner* seems to consist in the belief that we have recourse to editorial assistance ready to call at a moment's notice when necessity requires. All we can say on this head is, that if he cannot write any better than heretofore he had better get aid himself, and that speedily; it will be the better for his readers. He says he does not want to descend to this petty quarrelling, when the man has actually been at it almost ever since the *Courier* came into existence. He should have said, he intended to arise from this petty quarrelling, which he may do, but we defy him to descend to it. However, we may say here, that we are always open for discussion when we think there is anything that may require it, independent of the feelings of the *Danner*, and if he wishes to lose his temper over the matter he is at liberty to do so, it does not hurt anybody.

Mrs. McGee is in a very precarious state of health. The sad bereavement which she has experienced has induced a state of nervous prostration, which her physicians regard as very serious. So greatly is she affected that she is never left alone, and for some days it was feared that her reason could hardly bear up against the calamity which had befallen her. We are glad to hear that though still far from well, Mrs. McGee is gradually becoming convalescent.

Libel Suit.—Some eighteen months ago the St. Catharines "Journal" published an editorial, reflecting adversely upon the private character of Mr. O. B. Thompson, a resident of the town. A libel suit was instituted and \$4,000 claimed, as the *Assizes* in Welland, last week. The jury returned a verdict of \$5 and costs, latter amounting to about \$60, says the "Brilon."

The time for selling tickets was extended 1st June.

On motion of Jared Lloy, of the *Brilon*, the next full show (which will be the 10th of October, 1868, on the Society's grounds, Newmarket.

A discussion then arose as to the advisability of root crops being shown in the field, and on motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Wilkin, it was resolved that they be shown in the field, and that a fee of 25c be imposed on each entry to meet judges' travelling expenses. After some other business of minor importance had been discussed, the meeting adjourned to the 30th instant.

Immediately after the above meeting, the North York directors met. Mr. Rogers, President, in the chair. Discussions on various subjects were entered into, amongst which was the advisability of painting the Agricultural Hall, which was not thought advisable at present; also, with regard to the Society having an excursion to Niagara Falls or the Christian Islands, and on motion it was agreed to have an excursion providing satisfactory arrangements could be made with the steamboat and cars. The meeting then adjourned.

### Local Items.

SOOTER & TRENT invite special attention to their stock of Groceries, Teas, &c., in to-day's issue. See advertisement.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATIONS, DIRECT.—For particulars, see Berk & Harrison's advertisement in another column.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—A lot of carriages for sale at the *Courier* office, very cheap. Call and see them before buying elsewhere.

MUSIC FOR THE VIOLIN.—Just received at the *Courier* office, stitched in neat cover. Hopwood & Crew's 100 Favorite Songs and Ballads, 50c.; 100 Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas &c., in complete sets for dancing, 50c.; 100 Country Dances, 50c.

TEMPERANCE.—The usual weekly meeting of the British Order of Good Templars, was held in their Lodge Room, on Tuesday evening last, May 5th. The attendance was very good. After the usual routine of business had been passed, it being the first night of the quarter, the officers that were elected the week before were duly installed: W. C. T. James, C. Robertson; W. V. T. Mrs. Wilson; W. S. James Wetherell, Jr.; W. T. Daniel Budge; W. C. Charlotte Blodgett; W. F. John McLaughlin; W. M. G. Hughes; W. I. G. Lemington Atkinson; W. O. G. Wilson Rhinehart; W. R. H. S. Susan Leake; W. L. H. S. Caroline Corryell; W. A. S. W. Manners; W. D. M. Annie Robertson; W. P. C. T. Edwin Irwin. There were also quite a number present from the Lodge lately established in Pine Orchard.

OUR JEALOUS NEIGHBOUR.—The man at the helm of affairs in the *Danner* office appears to be greatly worked up in his feelings, judging from the tone of his little innocent efforts every week to abuse the *Courier*. We do not exactly know how to treat our friend. Writing him down is like attempting to reap thin stubble with a cross-cut saw—there is nothing to grapple with. He talks largely of the influence of the paper, but we never heard of the *Danner* save in its own columns. He says we edit our paper in true professional style. Well, we are prone to admit that such is our aim. Our funny friend, in his last issue, says we would have "gladly welcomed its advocacy some months since," to which we most assuredly reply, we never desired the aid of a man who can not help himself. Why, in the very same paper he says, "His own appearance as usual." We think he does himself injustice in this—his appearance being, to the best of our belief, pretty usual, although we opine, that if he only gave us his concentrated vigour once a fortnight it would be a relief to his readers, or he might initiate an editor in the neighbouring republic, who, in his prospectus, stated that the paper would be issued occasionally, which would be often than we expected to have anything to say. The most acute grief of the *Danner* seems to consist in the belief that we have recourse to editorial assistance ready to call at a moment's notice when necessity requires. All we can say on this head is, that if he cannot write any better than heretofore he had better get aid himself, and that speedily; it will be the better for his readers. He says he does not want to descend to this petty quarrelling, when the man has actually been at it almost ever since the *Courier* came into existence. He should have said, he intended to arise from this petty quarrelling, which he may do, but we defy him to descend to it. However, we may say here, that we are always open for discussion when we think there is anything that may require it, independent of the feelings of the *Danner*, and if he wishes to lose his temper over the matter he is at liberty to do so, it does not hurt anybody.

Mrs. McGee is in a very precarious state of health. The sad bereavement which she has experienced has induced a state of nervous prostration, which her physicians regard as very serious. So greatly is she affected that she is never left alone, and for some days it was feared that her reason could hardly bear up against the calamity which had befallen her. We are glad to hear that though still far from well, Mrs. McGee is gradually becoming convalescent.

Libel Suit.—Some eighteen months ago the St. Catharines "Journal" published an editorial, reflecting adversely upon the private character of Mr. O. B. Thompson, a resident of the town. A libel suit was instituted and \$4,000 claimed, as the *Assizes* in Welland, last week. The jury returned a verdict of \$5 and costs, latter amounting to about \$60, says the "Brilon."

## Canadian Fenians.

### FOUR IRISH HIBERNIANS IN GAOL.

SEIZURE OF THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OFFICE AND THE BOOKS AND PAPERS OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

(From the Toronto *Dailies*.)

Yesterday (Monday) afternoon no small excitement was created in town when it became known that, under authority direct from the Government, four persons had been arrested on suspicion of either Fenianism or something connected therewith. The news spread like wild-fire, and as usual lost nothing by being repeated. The number was rapidly magnified to eight, then to twelve, and before midnight it was believed by many that not less than thirty Hibernians had been captured. Of course, these stories were mere exaggerations. Four, and four only, were arrested in Toronto, though it is not improbable that further arrests were made in other places. The authorities appear to have been quietly working the matter up for the last few weeks, and having gathered pretty reliable information they came to the conclusion to at once arrest the most prominent of the suspected parties, leaving the smaller fry to seek shelter and protection across the lines. It would be useless to incumber our prisons with other than the chiefs, who may be made such an example of as will put an end to Fenianism in Canada, for a few years at all events, and by that time the entire institution will have out its own throat.

\* \* \* \* \* At a meeting of the Executive held at Ottawa on Saturday, it was resolved that the printing of all such seditious publications should at once be stopped, and their sale forbidden; and that the heaviest penalties of the law should be strictly enforced against any one setting this decree at defiance. Mr. Gilbert McKen, the stipendiary magistrate, was entrusted under a special commission with full powers to enforce the law, and acting upon his instructions, detectives were sent round to notify the newsdealers at Ottawa on Saturday afternoon of the determination of the Executive on the subject. Postmasters have also been ordered to seize and confiscate the papers we have named: the *Irish American*, the *New York Emerald*, and several other Fenian journals published in Buffalo and Chicago. The *Irish Canadian* is a weekly sheet, which, its card informs us, is "printed and published every Wednesday morning, for the proprietors, by Boyle and Haynes, at the office, No. 37, Colborne street, entrance on Exchange Alley." It is a Fenian sheet, perhaps not of the most rabid, but certainly of the most devoted kind; the apologist and eulogist of the notorious Mike Murphy; the upholder as martyr to their country of the murderers of policeman Brett; and the defender of every assassination supposed to have been committed by the "brotherhood," which, as yet, has been brought to light. Its "proprietors" are supposed to be the Hibernian Society of this city—of which "the departed" Murphy was the former President, and whose chair Boyle, one of the printers, at present holds. Mr. McKen, accompanied by a government detective, arrived here yesterday, and proceeding to the office of the paper there arrested Patrick Boyle and James E. Hyne, under the *Habeas Corpus* suspension Act, at the same time taking possession of all the manuscripts, papers and documents found either in the office or at the respective residences of the prisoners. These were all sealed up and despatched to the Government at Ottawa. Subsequently John Nolan, brother to the present Secretary of the Hibernian Society, and Owen Cosgrove, the Grand Marshal, were also arrested, the former by detective Shehan, of our own police corps. Though these arrests were made very quietly, the report soon got abroad, and created quite a sensation and no little anxiety throughout the city. An attempt was made to send word across the wires to different quarters, but the telegraph was found to be in the hands of the Government, and no messages of the kind were allowed to be transmitted. The wisdom of this precaution will be seen before long. Though we understand some of the documents found in the possession of the prisoners are of considerable importance as confirmatory of the truth of the information of which the Executive is to a great extent in possession, it is feared that the most valuable portion of them were temporarily carried off. We are informed that the wife of one high in office in the Society took passage by the Grand Trunk west in the afternoon, escorted to the cars by her husband, who did not himself leave, and having in her possession a carpet-bag, which, judging from its appearance and dimensions, contained books as well as clothing. At the time she was observed Mr. McKen was in the city engaged in notifying the newsdealers to the same effect as in Ottawa, and before he arrived at the Union depot the train had left. A description of the passenger was immediately telegraphed along the line to Stratford and other places; so that if the books of the Society have really been carried from Toronto in this bag, they are most likely in safe custody by this time, where the lady in charge of them has been discovered. The four prisoners, after a brief examination by the stipendiary, were conveyed to gaol, where they now remain awaiting the action of the Executive. This morning Mr. McKen left for the West, and will visit Galt and Sarnia, at both of which places arrests will be made. It is believed that similar action has been taken in the Province of Quebec, and that Police Magistrate MacGuire and Counsel in Quebec and Montreal received simultaneous instructions to take into custody several prominent members among the Hibernians in both places.

Mr. Patrick Boyle received frequent admonitions that he was overstepping the bounds of propriety and safety. He saw fit to laugh at these admonitions—to reject advice which was given him in all friendship. It did not require twenty-four hours solitary confinement to convince him that he had "gone too far." He has only himself to blame, and he and all else beside him, instead of living the lives of loyal citizens, were unconsciously engaged in plotting against the peace of the country, and industriously dissemi-

ing the seeds of sedition; and will have to suffer for their traitorous folly. There is no doubt that within the Hibernian Society there is a Fenian Circle, a nucleus of the brotherhood in the city, paying willing obedience to the orders of the chiefs; and in every point of view helping on the movement. The Irish clergy have done what lay in their power to break up the organization; the society was suspected from the first, and has never been contented by the priests in any shape or form. They held their procession on St. Patrick's Day in open defiance of the church, and spent their treasurable sentiments to those who were too excited or too ignorant, for the most part, to understand the meaning they were intending to convey.

THE WARRANTS. The warrants under which they were arrested are somewhat peculiar, and we give a copy of one of them:—

"WARRANT OF COMMITMENT. Dominion of Canada, Province of Ontario, To wit:

To all or any of the constables, or other police officers, in the county of the City of Toronto:

Whereas, Patrick Boyle was this day charged before us, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of the City of Toronto, on oath of—  
"That he, the said Patrick Boyle, is a member of certain unlawful, illegal, and treasonable association, in the said City of Toronto, called the Hibernian Benevolent Society, which society is connected with and is part of an association in the said City of Toronto, called and generally known by the name of the 'Fenian Brotherhood,' the said association being unlawfully composed of and connected with certain other lawless persons, citizens of the United States of America, the said United States of America being at peace with Her Majesty—to the purpose of making hostile incursions into Canada, and with the intent of levying war against Her Majesty the Queen thereof; and that he, the said Patrick Boyle, hath joined himself to divers persons who have entered Canada with design and intent to commit felony within the same, and hath been guilty of treasonable practices in the said City of Toronto in said Province, and contrary to the laws of said Province and Dominion, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

"That, therefore, do command you, the said constables or peace officers, or any of you to take the said Patrick Boyle, and him safely convey to the common gaol of the County of the city of Toronto, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this precept; and we do hereby command you, the said keeper of the said common gaol, to receive the said Patrick Boyle into your custody in the said gaol, and to keep him safely keep him until he shall be delivered by due course of law, he being committed by us, as aforesaid, under and by virtue of a certain act of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, known as 'An Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of Hostility and Conspiracy against Her Majesty's person and Government.'"

Given under



**Correspondence.**  
We shall be glad to receive items of news from different parts of the County, such as public meetings, festivals, Councils, reports, etc.  
All communications to be addressed to G. M. Binks, publisher and proprietor, and must be accompanied with the name of the author, not, however, for publication (if desired otherwise) but a guarantee of good faith.  
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions here expressed.  
To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.  
Sir,—As the anniversary of the natal day of our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, is close at hand, may I humbly intrude upon your space and suggest that the inhabitants of our loyal little village should bestir themselves and make arrangements for a jubilee celebration of the occasion, as in duty bound. There was, as you are aware, a subscription got up by the villagers last year, and sufficient funds were collected to enable us to make a demonstration, suitable in every way to the size of the village, and a handsome balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the committee, after defraying all expenses connected therewith. With consent of last year's subscribers, could not this balance be made available for the amusements on the approaching birthday? The chairman of last year's committee, or the Treasurer, the custodian of the balance, might be requested to call a meeting of the subscribers to that fund; and obtain their consent to the appropriation of last year's balance to this year's expenditure for a similar festivity. From a veridical of last year's accounts the committee could calculate to a nicety how much, in addition to that balance, would be necessary to get up an effective and pleasant entertainment, and whatever further subscriptions may be necessary for carrying out a judicious project. I am convinced that the good, loyal, and true inhabitants of Newmarket would cheerfully come forward to meet the demand. I apprehend a word from your intellectual "Gray Goose," or "Moseley's Patent," would arouse the feelings of loyalty of our villagers, and stimulate them to the attainment of the contemplated object. Proceed, then, Mr. Editor. Roll it off in your most eloquent, vigorous, and convincing style, and all will be serene on the 24th.  
Yours, &c., FIDELITY.  
Newmarket, May 5th 1868.

**Canada and its Defences.**

(From the Scottish American Journal)

It is unfortunate for Canada that so many of its public men persist in approaching the question of defence from a point of view utterly unsuited to the position of the country or the habits and circumstances of its people. They seem to forget that it is possible to cherish the most profound attachment to British institutions, and the most devoted loyalty to British connection, without accepting as infallible the dicta of statesmen who judge of everything by a strictly European standard. The result is, that Confederation, successive governments applied to the militia system, ideas incompatible with its efficiency; and that the first government of the Dominion repeats the blunder, and aggravates it by adding an expensive and futile policy in the matter of fortifications.  
We do not forget that a certain expenditure on account of fortifications form one of the articles of the agreement entered into with the Imperial authorities in connection with the scheme of provincial Union. That, however, is one of the mistakes of the negotiation, which the constituents of the provincial legislatures may properly submit for revision. The Imperial purpose is undoubtedly patriotic. It is intended to interest the people of the Dominion in measures of defence which directly concern their own welfare. The objection is, that the particular measure proposed—the construction of fortifications at certain points in the provinces—involves, literally, an enormous waste of money. The fortifications may be built, but they will not protect Canada from invasion. They may increase the security of perhaps a couple of places, and may serve as points of retreat for the Imperial troops; but as means of protecting the country they will be worthless. While, then, it is duty of the Dominion legislature to carry out the compact entered into with the home authorities, it may with perfect propriety ask them for a reconsideration of so much of the bargain as was evidently agreed upon in ignorance on one side, and under the influence of inconsiderate impulse on the other. The subject is not one of life or death. It may, without detriment to anybody but possible contractors, be postponed until next year. And Parliament may meanwhile direct the reopening of correspondence with the British Government with the view of showing that, as sources of security for the Provinces, the proposed fortifications will not be worth the cost of construction.  
The best system of defence which Canada can adopt is a policy that will attract population, arrest the steam of emigration from the Provinces themselves, promote the contentment and prosperity of the population, and encourage the spirit of patriotic and military ardor which has worked so wonderfully in the United States. Whether Sir George Cartier realizes these considerations or not, we presume not to say. But most certainly the Militia Bill which he is pushing through the House of Commons is not calculated, either by its general scope or the nature of its details, to promote the desired end. In its essential principle, it is a reproduction of the scheme prepared by Col. Tyson, in 1862, and, like that scheme, its tendency is to deter strangers from seeking homes in Canada, to add to the motives which already lead numbers of Canadians to try their fortunes elsewhere, and to discourage and crush out the volunteer system, which alone is compatible with the genius of this continent.  
Except under the exigencies of actual war, there can be no excuse for importing into Canada the most odious characteristics of the military systems of Europe. Conscription is submitted to there simply because there is no escape from it. It is endured like other evils that are for a time inevitable. But the position of Canada, the spirit of its people, and the comparative ease with which migration is

effected, furnish so many arguments against everything resembling conscription, that the proposal to make it a part of the militia system is simply to be regretted. The regret is the more rational because, while the odium of conscription is incurred, the practical benefits of military training will not be secured. The service, that is to be enjoined will be inadequate as an agency for creating an effective military force.  
Doubtless Sir G. Cartier does not exaggerate when he declares that the present volunteer system every day grows weaker. It is, we believe, undeniable that the spirit which some time ago promised so fairly is dying out, and that the volunteer force is on the decline. What then? It is to be inferred that no method of organizing volunteers is possible?—that the youth of Canada lack the pride of country which is the only solid foundation of a military system? If this were the case, all schemes of defence might be abandoned forthwith, for defence would be impossible. But queries do not indicate the truth. The real cause of the abatement of interest in, and the loss of strength of, the volunteer system, as now existing, is the want of generous recognition by the Government. The Militia Department may not have intended to be ungenerous, still less unjust. But assuredly the general effect of its policy has been to discourage, and even to disgust, the volunteers. Let this policy be reversed—let the volunteers be sustained and stimulated, as easily, it may be, by measures much less costly than conscription or fortification—and Canada will soon possess an organization quite equal to any probable emergency. Beyond this provision, any parade of defensive measures will do more harm than good.

**A Brilliant Campaign.**

The New York Times speaks in this way of General Napier's success in Abyssinia: "On to Magdala!" has been shouted as loudly by some of the English papers during the last six months as "On to Richmond!" was shouted by some of the American papers in the early days of our late war. Gen. Napier, however, who is an old East India campaigner, paid no attention to these cries. He planned his campaign deliberately, and with a thorough knowledge of all its conditions; he wrought out his plans carefully and without any show of heat or haste; and now in due time, by one or two brilliant strokes, he reaches the climax of his remarkable campaign, and brings the war to a victorious termination. So far as we have been able to form an opinion of the conduct of operations, it has indicated consummate military skill.  
The New York Herald says: "The commencement of this struggle was due entirely to the folly and barbarism of Theodoros. Folly and barbarism have again, and in a very emphatic manner, been taught at what level to place themselves in the modern world. The supposed impregnable fortress of Magdala has been captured, the prisoners are at liberty, and Theodoros, the fool and the tyrant, is no more. All this has been accomplished, and amid difficulties believed by many to be insurmountable, without the loss of a single life, so far as we know the facts, on the part of the invading force. The result is a triumph not only to civilization, but to something within civilization—to skillful generalship and first-class military training. All the world rejoices that the prisoners are free; few regret that Theodoros has perished, and fewer still have sorrow that the original objects of the expedition have been so easily accomplished.  
\* \* \* Sir Robert Napier has, meanwhile, won golden opinions, and has proved himself not only worthy of the illustrious family to which he belongs, and worthy of his day and generation, but worthy, too, of a first place in the front ranks of the military commanders of all times. He has proved himself a master of the grandest of all economies—the economy of human life."  
The New York Sun says: "It is said that the English will immediately retire from the country, satisfied with having defeated the army and killed the King. We trust that this will not be the order of the British Government. The presence of an English force and of British influence in that part of Africa would be of advantage to civilization, and could probably be made to pay. We hope, then, that the authorities of Downing street will resolve to take permanent charge of Abyssinia. What an attractive idea, to add the dominions of the Queen of Sheba to the British Empire. The opportunity ought not to be wasted."

**Coming Again.**

"General" O'Neil is stumping the west for the purpose of stirring up the Fenians to make another raid on Canada. "He was in Chicago the other day, and the Post thus speaks of his visit:  
"The excitement was intense, and did not subside until Gen. O'Neil stepped forward and commenced his speech, which was an urgent appeal to Irishmen to enrol themselves again, ready to march to enrol upon Canada. In appealing to them to take the field, he said: 'We are ready to place our army in the field. Are you men of Chicago ready? (Cries of 'Yes, Yes,') Then, if you are, when next we unfurl the green flag it shall not be furled again; and we shall not come back. Shall we give up the cause because we did not succeed in June, 1867? The men who think so are not fit to take part in such a movement, and the sooner they leave our ranks the better. We want men who will not give up, even though defeat and disaster stare them in the face.  
"In conclusion, the speaker said that the question was to be tested, and the names would be enrolled of such as were ready and willing to join the army at once. How many are there here who are willing to go with us immediately? (At least 400 hands were raised.) Such as shall not enrol themselves we want to form into a civil organization to take care of the wives and children of those who go. Then all who wished to enrol their names were directed to repair to the Fenian muster-room, and the audience dispersed."  
Throughout the West the ruffians appear to be making preparations for a repetition of their foolish attempt in June, 1868. We must be prepared.

**Fenianism in Chicago.**  
A correspondent, formerly a resident of New Durham, under date of April 26th, writes as follows:  
"An announcement, in the daily papers of yesterday, of an important meeting to be held this afternoon in the Fenian Hall at the corner of Randolph and Wells etc., induced me to attend. The general appearance of the front building opposite the 'Metropolitan' strikes one favourably and suggests the possible importance of the business that may be transacted within. A half dozen harmless-looking Irishmen at the doorway indicated the street entrance to the hall, and your correspondent began to mount the Fenian heights. Several flights of 'rickety, filthy, and crazy' stairways brought him into the awful presence of the F.B's. The dirty and neglected appearance of the interior of the hall was a significant indication of what these patriotic Irishmen were willing to endure for love of their native country. As you close the door after you, you are brought face to face with a staring advertisement, headed—'Rally for Ireland,' announcing that 'as this will be the only chance to hear the distinguished soldier, Gen. John O'Neil, who humbled the British pride upon the field of Ridgeway, it is hoped there will be a good turnout, etc.' A villainous crayon picture of an engagement between some Irish and British soldiers, with one slain on each side, about a hundred bayonets, a haversack case with the inscription, 'Who fears to speak of the Irish Republic?' a tumble-down stove, a writing desk, a score of benches, and perhaps a hundred Irishmen of all classes, complete the contents of the room. The Centre of the Circle—there are four in the city—opened the meeting by desiring the audience to draw up their benches around the table, when the object of the meeting was explained, which was, to effect a more thorough organization of the different Circles for the purpose of rendering more efficient service to the Brotherhood in its new enterprise against the British Empire, evidently for the purpose of correcting some erroneous ideas entertained by his audience. He assured them at some length that the work before the society of overthrowing the British Empire was 'no child's play.' He had recently had an interview with General O'Neil, and there were many things of importance, of which he could not speak in an open assembly like that, but they were cautioned to hold themselves in readiness to act at once when called upon, and that they would be called upon sooner than any of the members had any anticipation; that there would be eleven State Conventions held within the next thirty days, that they should soon strike the enemy somewhere, and that the American Government would soon be too deeply engaged with their own affairs to meddle with theirs, as they had done heretofore. Short speeches were made by several persons present, and all were listened to with earnest, open-mouthed silence. One speaker remarked, 'I came here not to make speeches nor to give explanation, but to assist with my means and my hands if required, and work in the place assigned me by the proper officers.' Said another, 'I will give and do as much in the cause as any other man.' Another said, 'I would rather be sunk in the bottom of the sea than have it said that I was indifferent to the interests of Ireland at such a time as this.' Still another said, 'We have come here to aid you, and if we do not go ourselves to send our money to the east, and assist those who do go.' Rolls were opened for each circle in the city. The results, however, were not flattering—only eight persons applied for membership.  
"The meeting was now closed to all but members. What do they mean—another swindle or another raid?"

**Births.**

At 17, Monteth Row, Glasgow, Scotland, on the 10th April, Mrs. John Fyfe, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**

At the Manse, Newmarket, by the Rev. John Brown, on the 30th ult., Mr. ROBERT KIRK to Miss MARY ANN KENNEDY, both of the township of Vaughan.

**Newmarket Markets.**

May 6, 1868.	
Flour & barrel	\$7 00 @ \$8 00
Fall Wheat & bushel	1 68 @ 1 75
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 58 @ 1 60
Barley & bushel	0 40 @ 0 40
Oats & bushel	0 30 @ 0 30
Peas & bushel	0 00 @ 0 58
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	0 75 @ 0 80
Beef & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 60
Sheep, each	4 00 @ 5 00
Hides, & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 5 50
Sheepskins, each	0 50 @ 0 80
Potatoes & bushel	0 45 @ 0 60
Good Graft Apples & bushel	0 50 @ 0 60
Butter & lb.	0 00 @ 0 25
Cheese & lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 10 @ 0 12

**Toronto Markets.**

May 5, 1868.	
Flour & barrel	\$7 00 @ \$7 15
Fall Wheat & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 64 @ 1 60
Oats & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 92

**New Advertisements.**

**Company Order.**

No. 6 Company, 12th Battalion, Volunteer Militia, will parade at their Armory  
ON SATURDAY, THE 9th INST.,  
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A.M.  
To commence their eight days' Annual Drill, when every member must attend, bringing with them all clothes and accoutrements in their possession.  
A. BOULTBEE,  
Captain No. 6, 12th Batt.  
N.B.—Any men wishing to join the Company on or before Saturday next, will be able to perfect themselves in drill while receiving pay therefor.  
Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-1

**BOW BELLS**

AND OTHER MAGAZINES,  
Just received at the  
Newmarket, April 23, 1868. 14

**Housekeeper Wanted.**  
THREE underground wishes to engage during the ensuing summer a person competent to superintend and perform such work as required at his place, including the surveillance of three small children. Good reference requested.  
A. BORNOSSEER.  
Sharon, April 13, 1868. 15-19

**Court of Revision!**

WILL HOLD ITS FIRST SITTING  
ON THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,  
AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.,  
IN THE COURT HOUSE,  
NEWMARKET.  
For the purpose of hearing Appeals against Assessment, of which all persons are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly,  
E. P. IRWIN,  
Village Clerk, Newmarket.  
April 22, 1868. 18-1

**A Cottage to Let.**

SITUATED on Gorham Street, Apply to  
Mr. Charles Gorham, or to Mr. Philip Cook, Ringwood P.O.  
Newmarket, April 1, 1868. 16-3p

**Village Lot For Sale.**

THE undersigned offers for Sale, at a very low price, the Lot opposite R. Murray's Waggon Shop, being Lot No. 14, north side of Simcoe Street. For terms and particulars apply to  
NELSON JOHNSON,  
Mill Street, Newmarket.  
April 29, 1868. 19-4

**For Sale or to Rent.**

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.  
March 24, 1868. 14-11

**What every Farmer Needs!**

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.  
THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S  
Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow!  
The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground.  
The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows.  
N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.  
\* \* \* Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street.  
JAS. S. WETHERELL.  
Newmarket, March 18, 1868. 13-3m

**MEMORANDUM BOOKS.**

VERY CHEAP  
At the  
COURIER OFFICE.

**HORSE BILLS!**

PRINTED IN  
THE BEST STYLE!  
FROM  
The Latest Designs of Cuts,  
AT THE  
COURIER OFFICE.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!**

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and Steel Landside  
**PLOUGHS!**  
By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS last week. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his Ploughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MAHSDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Ploughs which he will sell at manufacturers' prices, mostly adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his  
**DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH**  
The superiority of this Plough over all other Gang Ploughs can be readily seen. The head of the Plough is one inch higher than others, is less liable to clog with sods, and is strongly braced. It has two levers—one can be raised at a time, and this Plough regulated to suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers are so constructed that the Plough can be raised six inches out of the ground, and thus driven from one farm to another without danger of breaking.  
L. BUTTERFIELD.  
Bradford.  
April 15, 1868. 17-4

**Stationery! Stationery!**

VERY GOOD AND CHEAP,  
At the  
COURIER OFFICE.  
CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES  
—OF—  
**READING BOOKS!**  
Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.  
First Book, with 31 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents.  
Second Book, 2nd Part, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents.  
Third Book, 56 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Twenty cents.  
Fourth Book, 45 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Forty cents.  
Fifth Book, 50 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Fifty cents.  
G. M. BINKS,  
Courier Office.  
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-11

**PURCHASE one of our Celebrated Shuttle Sewing Machines.**  
THOS. ATKINSON,  
Agent, Newmarket.  
April 29, 1868. 18-41

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT THE  
**Court of Revision!**  
WILL HOLD ITS FIRST SITTING  
ON THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,  
AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.,  
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Newmarket, April 1, 1868. 16-3p

**Village Lot For Sale.**

THE undersigned offers for Sale, at a very low price, the Lot opposite R. Murray's Waggon Shop, being Lot No. 14, north side of Simcoe Street. For terms and particulars apply to  
NELSON JOHNSON,  
Mill Street, Newmarket.  
April 29, 1868. 19-4

**For Sale or to Rent.**

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.  
March 24, 1868. 14-11

**What every Farmer Needs!**

AND OUGHT TO HAVE.  
THE Subscriber is manufacturing ANDERSON'S  
Patent Reversible Duplex Harrow!  
The best ever made for all kinds of work. It never fails to cover all seed no matter how uneven the ground.  
The undersigned has the sole right for making them in this part of the country. They are as cheap as any other Harrows.  
N.B.—All kinds of farming implements on hand and made to order.  
\* \* \* Call and examine for yourself at the Brick Shop on Main Street.  
JAS. S. WETHERELL.  
Newmarket, March 18, 1868. 13-3m

**MEMORANDUM BOOKS.**

VERY CHEAP  
At the  
COURIER OFFICE.

**HORSE BILLS!**

PRINTED IN  
THE BEST STYLE!  
FROM  
The Latest Designs of Cuts,  
AT THE  
COURIER OFFICE.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!**

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and Steel Landside  
**PLOUGHS!**  
By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS last week. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his Ploughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MAHSDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Ploughs which he will sell at manufacturers' prices, mostly adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his  
**DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH**  
The superiority of this Plough over all other Gang Ploughs can be readily seen. The head of the Plough is one inch higher than others, is less liable to clog with sods, and is strongly braced. It has two levers—one can be raised at a time, and this Plough regulated to suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers are so constructed that the Plough can be raised six inches out of the ground, and thus driven from one farm to another without danger of breaking.  
L. BUTTERFIELD.  
Bradford.  
April 15, 1868. 17-4

**Stationery! Stationery!**

VERY GOOD AND CHEAP,  
At the  
COURIER OFFICE.  
CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES  
—OF—  
**READING BOOKS!**  
Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.  
First Book, with 31 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents.  
Second Book, 2nd Part, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents.  
Third Book, 56 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Twenty cents.  
Fourth Book, 45 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Forty cents.  
Fifth Book, 50 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Fifty cents.  
G. M. BINKS,  
Courier Office.  
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-11

**DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!**  
**BURK & HARRISON,**  
Beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from  
**GLASGOW, MONTREAL,**  
AND OTHER MARKETS,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND  
**FANCY DRESS GOODS!**  
AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH,  
And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer  
**SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!**  
To those buying from us.  
SIGN OF THE BIG T.  
At the sign of the Big T a  
NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.  
**BURK & HARRISON.**  
Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-11

**SOUTER & TRENT,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,  
**GROCCERS, TEA DEALERS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**GINGER WINE,**  
**ORANGE TONIC, SYRUPS, &c.**  
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Tea.  
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Coffee.  
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Ginger Wine.  
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Syrups.  
Try Souter & Trent's - - - - - Groceries.  
A. SOUTER, - - - - - W. TRENT.  
Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-11

**BRITISH WAREHOUSE!!**



**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
**WM. & A. B. ORR**  
WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF  
**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS**  
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, VELVETEENS,  
SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS,  
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS,  
EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS,  
DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.  
— ALSO: —  
**A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,**  
HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!  
MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF  
**FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,**  
Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.  
\* \* \* Two reasons why WM. & A. B. ORR can and will sell Cheaper than houses giving long credits:—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses.  
We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
WM. & A. B. ORR.  
Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1868. 1-11

**JUST RECEIVED!**

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF  
**GERMAN WINDOW CORNICES!**  
CURTAIN BANDS, KNOTS, &c.  
— ALSO: —  
Another Lot of Cutlery & Plated Goods,  
AND A FEW SETS OF THE  
**GENUINE ROCHESTER COOPER TRUSS HOOPS!**  
**1 Case Patent Reversible Locks.**  
OILS, PAINTS, WOODWARE, &c.  
**OUR STOVES AND TINWARE!**  
WITH THE ABOVE,  
STILL EXCELS IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS, ANY IN THE DOMINION.  
Be kind enough to call and ascertain prices before purchasing.  
**SYKES & ELVIDGE.**  
Newmarket, March 11, 1868. 12-4

**TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!**  
AS WE ENJOY  
Enlarging our Premises,  
We now offer remainder of  
**STOVES**  
At Cost;  
AND EVERYTHING IN THE  
**HARDWARE LINE**  
AT PRICES  
More Satisfactory  
Than can be obtained elsewhere.  
The Whole must Positively be Cleared Out  
To save expense of moving.  
**SYKES & ELVIDGE.**  
Newmarket, Jan. 22, 1868. 11-5

**Money to Loan.**

APPLY TO  
**A. BOULTBEE.**

**J. H. JOHNSON'S**  
Sash, Blind, Door, and  
**PLANING FACTORY**  
Is now in full operation.  
A CALL FROM BUILDERS SOLICITED.  
A Good assortment of  
**M-OULDINGS**  
Always on hand.  
N.B.—Custom Planing done at any time.  
SHOP,—Corner Mill & Regan-sts.,  
NEWMARKET.  
January 23, 1867. 11-5

**CARD.**

A SOUTER begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in past years, and to assure them under the new firm he will, as before, be ready to wait on them, and give them First-Rate Goods at a Low Price.  
Newmarket, Dec. 30, 1867. 2-11

**THE CANADIAN SPEAKER**

AND  
**ELOCUTIONARY READER,**  
COMPRISING a Choice Collection of Oration, Sentences, Dialogues, and Poetry, suitable for School and College Recitations, and Public and Social Readings, with Introductory Remarks on the Principles of Elocution.—  
Edited and compiled by  
**EDWARD HARTLEY DEWART.**  
326 PAGES. PRICE 75 CENTS.  
G. M. BINKS,  
Courier Office.  
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-11

**Money to Lend.**

MONEY TO LEND at Reduced Rates, and on terms made advantageous to the Farming Community.  
NO COMMISSION CHARGED.  
Expenses Moderate.  
Apply to  
**J. W. COLLINS,**  
NEWMARKET.  
December 20, 1867. 11-1

**SMALL WARES,**

**FISHING TACKLE,**  
**FIRE WORKS, &c.**  
At the  
COURIER OFFICE.

**THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE!**

IN THE WORLD:  
**DR. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS**  
SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs.  
They are recommended with confidence to Ministers, School teachers, public Speakers, Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have been thoroughly tested in practice, and without a doubt, are better than any similar medicine yet introduced to the public.  
READ THE FOLLOWING:  
Halifax, N.S., Nov. 16, 1867.  
I have given Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers a full trial, and with little hesitation in saying that for a relief from hoarseness and sore throat, I much prefer them to either Bryan's or Brown's.  
T. W. CASEY,  
Lecturer to the R.W.G.L. of I.O. of G. Templars.  
Napanee, November 28, 1867.  
I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great satisfaction and can confidently say, after testing them for weeks in special services, that I think them better than any other.  
JOHN S. CLARKE, Wesleyan Minister.  
Toronto, February 28, 1868.  
I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great comfort before and after speaking. Some of my friends tried them also, and there is but one opinion, viz: they are invaluable to singers and public speakers. I consider your Levers the best remedy in the world for hoarseness and throat disorders. Please send me one box more.  
THOMAS McMURRAY,  
Agent and Lecturer of the "Canadian Temperance Alliance."  
\* \* \* These Levers are prepared with the greatest care, so as to cleanliness, being entirely free from gritty substances.  
**BLAKELY'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES.**  
They are justly celebrated for the expulsion of worms from children, and contain only vegetable ingredients. The most wonderful cures have been effected by them, and they excel all others at present known.  
My child, fifteen months old, passed 82 worms after taking your worm candies, all the large ones from six to thirteen inches long.  
MRS. ANNA WARREN, Napanee, Ont.  
Mr. JAMES BLAKELY,  
Dear Sir:—I have tried your Vermifuge Candies several times and found them the best ever made to expel worms; besides they are so pleasant to the taste that the most delicate child will take them willingly.  
DANIEL BRIDGE, Napanee.  
\* \* \* Mothers make no trial.  
For sale at Bentley's, Boutler & Co., and G. H. Simpson's, Newmarket, and all Druggists throughout the Dominion.  
March 17, 1868. 13-17



## Poetry.

### Two Aprils.

White as snow were the dog-wood blooms,  
The leaves were sweetly blue;  
And the air was laden with sweet perfume  
From the myriad flowers that grew.  
The south wind stirred in the meadow grass,  
And ruffled the lark's brown wing;  
And the creamy birds of the meadows  
Awoke with the breath of spring.

The lark broke with his joyous lay  
The winter's lengthened hush;  
The wide woods rang with the voice of the joy  
And the song of the speckled thrush.

For and bright was that April day  
As I lay in the meadow grass,  
Waiting for one who would come that way,  
For one who I knew would pass.

Near me there with a musical flow,  
The rivulet wanders down  
Over the pebbles that shone below  
Yellow and red and brown.

All over the banks the azure eyes  
Of the violets glistening blue;  
And thick as stars in the jeweled skies  
The purple pansies grew.

On through the meadow and over the hill,  
By the path that led that way,  
On through the meadow and down by the mill  
On that balmy April day.

Came she for whose coming I waited there  
In the fragrant meadow grass—  
I lay and waited that morning where  
I knew she to soon would pass.

Sweet as a bird, as she wound along,  
Were the bright little maidens' tones,  
As, gayly singing a blithe song,  
She crossed on the stepping stones.

Twain little feet, how dainty they tread;  
Bright eyes glancing down;  
Dark green eyelids, and shawl of red,  
Tresses of gold and brown.

Years have gathered the seeds they cast,  
And fed like a round of dreams;  
Yet that April day for back in the past,  
How wondrously near it seems!

Again, as old, now the south winds blow,  
In the soft meadow I lie  
Where the pansies bloom, and the violet grows,  
And the rivulet wanders by.

O, bright, fresh flowers, do you bloom less fair  
O, wind, is your breath more chill,  
For the sweet young eyes, and the gold brown hair,  
And the lips that are hushed and still?

## Miscellaneous.

### The English and Irish Soldier.

A writer in the *Monteur du Soir* gives the following description of the English, Scotch, and Irish soldiers of the British Army:

"The Englishman, properly called, has but little taste for the profession of arms; but he soon gets into the habit; and, for the Englishman above all others, habit soon becomes a second nature. Once drilled and instructed he does admirably well whatever he does. He marches with perfect regularity, almost like an automaton; and he maneuvers with wonderful precision. As a marksman he is astonishing—true, powder is abundantly supplied to him for practice. He obeys with remarkable punctuality; he is actually nailed to the post where he is put; he never stirs from it. With respect to intemperance—that is, the courage of remaining stationary—he is one of the finest military types, and of him it may be said that if the field of battle were swallowed up before him he would stand still unmoved among the ruins. But he has, too, the defects of his qualities. He is somewhat slow on the offensive. He requires to be commanded and directed. He has no sudden inspiration under fire. He must get precise orders which he will execute punctually. He is somewhat of a grumbler, which, by the way, is no great fault. He is not expansive, yet he is more noisy and bustling than one would suppose. In a word, he is a solid combatant, and one of the good soldiers of Europe, though it is not his vocation that has brought him under colours."

So much for the Englishman. Now for the Irishman:—"The Irishman is more warm and impulsive in his intercourse with others than the Englishman. He is quite as brave, but he is a little too fond of whiskey; he is very ignorant, consequently superstitious, fantastic, and rough. But he has an excellent heart, he is devoted, and does not want a certain ardour which the general temperament of the army prevents utilizing. Moreover, he has the intelligence of the combat, and gets quite impassioned in it. It is to the Irish soldier that are owing certain changes which nobody expected, so little are they in the British character." The sketch would not be complete without the Scotchman, and we gave his sketch in a recent number.

### Children.

Children are the civilizers of humanity. There is scarcely any man that does not love his own child, at all events while it is a child, and does not become importunate in its claims upon him. The greatest ruffian has a smile and a kind word for the small curly pate who calls him "Father." The most vulgar of mankind, immersed in petty cares all day, and greedy of paltry gains, shows grains of good when dancing his little ones upon his knee at home. Their presence is better than that of any priest to stop the ribald word, the filthy jest. We do not need Christ's word to tell us that it would be better to have a millstone tied about our neck and be drowned in the sea than offend against their innocence. No gentleman, no man worthy of the name, but feels himself restrained from violence of words or actions when they are listeners or spectators. Their simplicity is far more attractive than the accomplishments of older folks; their ignorance more delightful than grown men's learning. As there is no joy so joyful and without alloy as theirs, so there is no pathos like the reasonable grief of a child. Think, for instance, of some little one (it is a common case enough) lost in London streets, dazed with the roar, and glare of them, afraid to move, afraid to stop, looking in every passing female face for her mother, and finding only a stranger's; presently the centre of a knot of people, some pitiful, some merely curious, some downright heartless and cruel, and understanding nothing that they would have her do, but only knowing that the night is coming on, and that she has lost her home. Therefore, bed and supper

have been provided just as the sun and moon, but now the whole fabric of her universe is suddenly thrown out of gear. She refuses with tears the oranges, buns, and sweetmeats which the well-meaning idiot about her are offering in profusion, and putting her little hand into that of the kindest of her questioners, whispers, "Take me to mother."—*Chambers Journal*.

### How to Judge Character by the Hair.

Copper black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, with a tendency to sensuality. Fine hair and dark skin indicate strength of character along with purity and goodness. Stiff, straight black hair and beard indicate a strong, rigid, straightforward character. Fine, dark hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great force of character. Flat, clinging, straight hair, a melancholy but extremely constant character. Harsh, upright hair is the sign of a reticent and cool spirit, a stubborn and harsh character. Coarse red hair and whiskers indicate powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character. Auburn hair, with florid countenance, denote the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment or suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony and evenness of character, hearty affections, a clear head and superior talents. Fine, silky, supple hair, is the mark of a delicate and sensitive temperament, and speaks in favour of the mind and character of the owner. Crisp, curly hair indicates a hasty, somewhat impetuous and rash character. White hair denotes a lymphatic and indolent constitution; and we may add that beside these qualities there are chemical qualities residing in the colouring matter of the hair-tube which undoubtedly have some effect upon the disposition. Thus red-haired people are notoriously passionate. Now, red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while black hair is coloured with almost pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points to peculiarities of temperament and feeling which are almost universally associated with them. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the ruling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only seeing the back of their heads.

### "I Will"

We like that strong, robust expression. No one, having uttered it in sincerity, was ever a mean, crying man. The pignics of the world did not trouble him, although they rose in masses to pull him down. He speaks, and the indomitable will prevails. His enemies fall before him. He rides forth a conqueror. Would you be great? Would you be distinguished for your scientific or literary attainments? Look not mournfully at your lot, but with "I will" breathing from your lips and bursting from a great heart, you can not but prevail. Show us the man that never rose higher than a toad-stool, and whose influence died with his breath, and we will point you to a groping, cringing wretch, who trembles at the approach of a spider, and faints beneath a thunder cloud. Let the fires of energy play through your veins, and if your thoughts are directed in right channels you will startle the slumbering universe.

### How to Cook a Husband.

As Mrs. Glass said of the hare, you must first catch him. Having done so, the mode of cooking him, so as to make a good dish of him, is as follows: Many good husbands are spoiled in the cooking; some women go about it as if their husbands were bladders, and blow them up; others keep them constantly in hot water; whilst others freeze them with conjugal coldness; some smother them in hatred, contention, and variance; and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now, it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good if managed in this way. But they are, on the contrary very delicious when managed as follows: Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness (which all good wives have on hand), place your husband in it, and set him near the fire of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear; above all, let the heat be constant; cover him over with affection, kindness and subjection; garnish with modest becoming familiarity and a spice of pleasantness; and if you add kisses and other confectionaries, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and good sense. We should advise all good wives to try this recipe, and realize how admirable a dish a husband is when properly cooked.

### Speak Kindly to thy Mother.

Young man, speak kindly to thy mother, and courteously, tenderly, of her. But a little time and you shall see her no more for ever. Her eye is dim, and her form is bent, and her shadow falls toward the grave. Others may love you fondly, but never again, while time is yours, shall any one's love be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been. Through helpless infancy her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support. In wayward, testy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness; she nursed you safely through a whole legion of ills and pains and maladies. Her hand bathed your burning brow, or moistened your parched lips; her eyelighted up the vigils, watching sleepless by your couch, as none but she could watch. O, speak not her name lightly, for you cannot live so many years as would suffice to thank her fully. Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace. To a bright manhood she guides your steps for improvement, not even then forsakes or forgets. Speak gently, then, and when you, too, shall be old, it shall in some degree lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins, to know that never, wantonly, have you outraged the respect due to your aged mother.

## VARIETIES.

Common sense is genius in its working dress.

There is a law that every house in Antwerp must be painted once a year.

A way that hoards riches and enjoys them not, is like an ear that carries gold and casts it thence.

Know, the millionaire hatter, of New York, came poor Irish boy. Advertising has made him what he is.

That man comes off with honour who governs his resentments, instead of being governed by them.

From returning just made the population of Ottawa city is shown to be 20,000. This is an increase of 2,600 during the past year.

Pay visits only on alternate days, thou wilt be beloved the more; for he who multiplies his comings and goings, fatigues his friends.

Several manuscripts, a silver chalice, and other articles of known antiquity have already been procured in Abyssinia for the British Museum.

The labour market of New York, which has been very depressed for a long time past, is said to be rather improving. The eight hours' law is found to be a nullity. It cannot be enforced.

The President of the Detroit Common Council is a good speller. The other day he appointed committee on "hidroliz" "helth," "public bldings," "licences," "marks," &c. He thinks the negroes are too ignorant to vote.

Another Indian mutiny is threatened, but not among the Sepoys. Ritualistic practices by the English army chaplains in Hindostan are occasioning great excitement and discontent among her Majesty's Christian troops, and discipline is said to be seriously imperilled.

A fatal accident occurred last evening at Point St. Charles Montreal. A teamster Ashby was endeavouring to cross the track when a passing train knocked him off the vehicle and ran over his left leg and left arm. The sufferer was taken to the hospital where he sank rapidly and died the same evening.

A new athlete, of extraordinary strength, has made his appearance at the Holborn Theatre, London. He makes a full swing on the trap, holding the rope only by his teeth; and hanging by his feet; head downward, he swings three men, depending on the strength of his wrists.

A PRINTER'S TOAST.—At a printer's festival, held in Lowell, Mass., the following toast was presented: "The Printer—the master of all trades. He beats the farmer with his hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason with setting up tall columns; he surpasses the lawyer and the doctor in attending to his cases, and beats the parson in the management of the 'devil'."

SEIZURE DAVE, a distinguished English lawyer at the time of Lord Mansfield, being once called to account by his brethren on the western circuit, for disgracing the profession, by accepting silver of a client, here replied: "I took silver because I could not get gold; but I took every sixpence he had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

THE NEWSPAPER.—A Newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but comes to you without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary, in proportion as men become more equal individuals, and more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom is to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization.

"I SAY, mister, did you see a dog come by here that looked as if he were a year or a year and a half, or two years old?" said a Yankee to a countryman at the road side. "Yes," said the countryman, thinking himself quizzed. "He passed about an hour, or an hour and a half, or two hours ago; and is now a mile, or a mile and a half, or two miles ahead; and he had a tail about an inch, or an inch and a half, or two inches long." "That'll do," said the Yankee; "you're into me a foot, or a foot and a half, or two feet."

THE STRIKE OR LOCK-OUT OF THE OPERATIVE iron-moulders of Scotland after lasting about nine weeks, involving a cost to the Union of about £4,500, or an average payment of £500 per week, and throwing upwards of 1,800 persons out of work, has terminated by the Union accepting the conditions of the Ironfounders' Association stated in their declaration of January 2nd. The employer is the judge of the kind of hands, and of the number and age of the apprentices, he shall introduce into his foundry, and of the kind of work, whether piecework or otherwise, at which laborers or other hands shall be employed. All shops in Scotland are to be free of all restrictions; and open for workmen, whether they may be Unionists or not.

THE LARGEST DESCRIBED SNAKE.—Mr. Speke, in his work on the discovery of the sources of the Nile, thus describes the death of a snake of the boa species, shot by his travelling companion, Captain Grant:—"I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass, and bushes, and saplings, and, in fact, everything except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. The monster, when measured, was fifty-one feet two and a half inches in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of his body the girth was nearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of."

RECIPE WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The Ohio Cultivator says the following receipt is worth one thousand dollars to every housekeeper: "Take one pound of salted and half a pound of unsalted lard, and put them in a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a small jar or jar, soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then ring them out, and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of the clothes well covered with water, add one teaspoonful of the washing fluid, boil half an hour briskly then wash them thoroughly with one suds rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before cooling." This is an invaluable receipt; and every woman should try it.

## LETTERPRESS.

# PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED

— AT THE —

NEWMARKET COURIER OFFICE.

G. M. BIRNBY,

PRINTER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fancy Goods, Small Wares,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THE FOLLOWING AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES WILL BE FOUND IN STOCK AND

CAN NOT BE PURCHASED CHEAPER

IN NEWMARKET, OR ANY OTHER PLACE:

Ledgers, Journals, & Day Books, all sizes.  
Blank Books, School Books,  
Note Books, Copy Books, Exercise,  
and Book-Keeping Books;  
Time Books;  
Footloose—Plain and Ruled;  
Letter Paper—Large, Medium, & Small;  
Envelopes—all sizes;  
Perforated Cardboard—White and Coloured; Bookmarks;  
All sorts of Plain, Fancy, and Coloured Paper, Cards, Pasteboard, &c.; Blotting Paper, Bill Paper, Letter Files;  
Pens—Fine Points & Broad Points;  
Pencils, Penholders;  
Wafers, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Inks—Red, Blue, and Black;  
Inkstands—Several kinds;  
Pocket Books, Purses;  
Elastic Bands, Pencil Erasers;  
Paint Boxes, Camel's Hair Pencils;  
Albums in Great Variety;  
Books—All Sizes & Colours;  
Bone, Wood, and Steel Knitting, Crotchet, and Sewing Needles;  
Tatting Shuttles;  
Pocket, Dressing, and Fine Combs in variety;  
Button Fasteners;  
Ladies Portfolios;  
Work Boxes in variety;  
Marbles—Glass, Stone, and China;  
Tops; Dolls; Toys;  
Fish-hooks, Lines, and Floats;  
Belt Buckles, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AND ALL OTHER

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES,

SUPPLIED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AT LOWEST PRICES:

BOW BELLS, LONDON SOCIETY, ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC, LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY AT HOME, YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, FAMILY HERALD, SUNDAY MAGAZINE, ENGLISH MECHANIC, GOOD WORDS, GODEY, MME. DEMOREST, HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE, BALLOU'S MONTHLY.

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"NEWMARKET COURIER" OFFICE.

December 26, 1887.

SYKES & ELVIDGE,

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

HAVE received a large and varied addition to their former stock, and are now enabled to show FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUILDERS, and the general public,

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Ever offered in North York. Among the stock will be found

Nails, Glass and Putty, Loose and Tight Joint Butts, Mortice and Rim Locks, Blind Trimmings, Brass and Mineral Knobs, Brads, Screws, Latches and Door Handles, &c., &c., &c.

We would call the particular attention of Builders to our Stock of House Trimmings, which is very large and well selected.

Cutlery. Dinner and Desert Knives and Forks, Carving and Butcher Knives, Scissors and Razors. A large stock of Pocket Knives.

Also, a general assortment of

CABINET WARE, TRIMMINGS, MAHOGANY KNOBS,

Casters of all kinds, Escutcheons, Plated and Brass Liftings, Handles, Plated and Brass Bells.—A general assortment of

Iron, Steel Anvils, Vices, Files, Rasps.

Circular, Cross-cut, Back, Key-hole, Mill, Hand, Compass, Felloes and Web Saws;

FIRMER SOCKET, DUCK-BILL AND TURNING CHISELS; PLANE IRONS, BRACES AND BITTS, AXES, HAMMERS, SCREW PLATES.

General Hardware:

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks, Scoops, Pitch Forks, Grindstones, Crow-bars, Cast Iron Pumps, Wagon Boxes, Furnaces, Saucepans, Shovels and Tongs, Sheet and Bar Lead, Brass Kettles, Steelyards, Scales, Hooks and Hinges, Dinner Bells, Steel Springs, Axles, Patent Stretched Leather Belting, Lead Pipes, &c.

COOPERS' TOOLS.—Adzes, Broad Axes; Hollowing, Heading, Stave-up, Cramping and Hoop Shovels; Levels; Hovels, &c.

COOKING, PARLOUR, AND OTHER

STOVES!

Of their own and the best makers in the Dominion. They also manufacture and keep constantly for sale Stove Furniture of the best and latest patterns; Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Gearing

Of every description for Mills; Scrapers, Carpenters' and Cabinet Makers' Planes, &c.

You will find it greatly to your advantage to call and see this stock before purchasing.

SAMUEL SYKES..... CHARLES ELVIDGE.  
Newmarket, December 20, 1887.

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Trimmed Bonnets. MISS POOLE, Embroidery Silks. Trimmed Hats. MILLINER, Embroidery Cottons. Feathers, Ribbons. Mantle and Dress, Berlin and other Wools. Mantles. MAKER. Braids, Beads.

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WATSON, WATCHMAKER, Newmarket, Ont.

Dec. 1887.

NEWMARKET

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

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NELSON GORHAM, MANUFACTURER OF

Woollen Cloths of Every Description.

ALSO, GENERAL DEALER IN WOOL.

Newmarket, December, 1887.

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J. & J. HODGE

ARE SATISFIED, FROM THE INCREASE OF THEIR BUSINESS, THAT THE Public are convinced that they keep the Best and Cheapest

COOKING, PARLOUR, HALL, & BEDROOM

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In this section of the country. Selecting as they do all the First-Class Stoves from the best Foundries in the Province, they are satisfied that their Stoves are not equalled by any other Foundries in the Dominion of Canada. Bear in mind there is no old iron used in the manufacture of these Stoves. Their

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Is indisputably the best you can get anywhere. They also keep the Best

TIN, COPPER, SHEET IRON, JAPANNED,

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Dish Covers, Jelly Moulds, Plated Double Kettles, Enamelled Porcelain, Tinned, and Black Tin and Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, English, Pressed, Galvanized, and Unpatented Frying Pans, Sads or Smooth-Tinned Iron Wash Bowls, Galvanized Pails and Dippers, Soup Ladles, Spoons, Spring Balances, Skewers, &c.

Japanned Tea Trays, Servers, Bread Servers, Cash, Dead, Cake, Tea and Sugar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Candlesticks, &c.

Brass and Enamelled Porcelain Preserving &c., &c., &c.

Lubricating & Coal Oils, Lamps, Lanterns &c.

BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c., &c.

All of which they will sell as cheap as anybody else. They are prepared to fit up Hot Air Furnaces on the most Improved Plans.

Have Troughing done in a Superior Manner.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. Farmers' Produce, Sheep Skins, Rags, Old Copper, Brass, Lead, and Pewter, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Furs.

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December 31, 1887.

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